

we were kept all night, lying in heaps, one upon another, and suffering the most intense agony from the closeness of the confinement and the pressure of the ropes with which we were bound, and in full hearing of the disputes in the council called by the Governor to deliberate upon our destiny, which decided about day-break, by a single vote that we should not be shot but marched off to Mexico.

At sunrise we had to take up our march for the city of Mexico, about 2,000 miles distant—the soldiers telling us that we were going to the mines. Bound six and eight together, we were forced to travel, the three first days about thirty miles each day without food, and even denied the privilege of drinking when we were wading the small streams, through which we were marched. We were stripped of hat, shoes, blankets and coats. The Governor himself took from me my blanket and buffalo robe, cursing and striking the prisoners and raving like a madman; because (as he heard) his wishes to have us shot had been overruled in council. I was obliged to give my shirt, in the extremity of my distress, for a loaf of bread, and swapped a tolerably good pair of pantaloons for a ragged pair, upon receiving a mouthful or two to eat in exchange. When we had arrived at the Rio del Norte I had parted with every thing but my tattered trousers, vest, and suspenders, every thing else having been disposed of for bread or robbed from me by the soldiers. Nor were the other prisoners in a better condition. The weather was then cold and we were nigh perishing in our nakedness.

After a few days march, it was found impracticable for us to get on with any speed bound together in such numbers. We were then tied two together, and to each pair there was a rope tied about the waist, neck or arms, and fastened to the pommel of the saddle of the horses on which the guard was mounted. The soldiers would occasionally put their horses in a gallop to torture those fastened to them, and whenever any of us fell down or lagged behind, we were dragged upon the ground and beaten with thorns, sticks, or what ever else was at hand.

The principal, indeed almost all the food we received during the route was furnished by the women, who would follow us in large numbers for miles, weeping at the cruelties to which we were subjected. They would not be allowed sometimes the discharge of their offices of charity—the soldiers beating them off and reviling them with obscene and abusive language. We were marched, at times, all night and all day blinded by sand and parched by thirst, till our tongues were so swollen as almost to be incapable of speaking.

In this manner we were hurried on to the city of Mexico, which we reached towards the close of December. But I must here pause, to do justice to one of the captains of the Mexican army, who had charge of us for about five days of the journey, who treated us with kindness, and furnished us with money out of his own pocket. He respected us as prisoners of war, and I lament that I cannot recall his name. He was the only officer who seemed to regard us as human beings during the whole of our long march. The foreigners also Chihuahua Zacatecas, raised a contribution for us, which gave us a temporary relief.

After we were taken prisoners, we learn that Roland, Rosenberry and Baker, the guides we took with us from Texas, and who had been sent on before the division left the Palo Duro, had been taken and shot—as well as an American merchant, named Roland, who had gone their security when they were taken up, upon the information of Brignole, deserter from the expedition. Of these transactions however, I can only speak from hearsay. A number of other outrages were reported to have been perpetrated upon American citizens—no doubt correctly reported.

When we arrived at Mexico, we were

covered with filth and vermin. We there met an order from Santa Anna to be chained with heavy iron. We were lodged in the Convent Santiago, about two miles from the place; confined in a room over the cemetery, and the affluvia from the dead bodies beneath was offensive in the extreme.

Upon my arrival, I wrote to our Minister, Mr. Ellis, informing him of my situation and of my being a citizen of the United States, and stated the fact of my having gone with the expedition only as a guest of the commissioners, which circumstance was corroborated in writing, by Messrs Cooke and Braham, two of the commissioners then prisoners with us.

The prisoners were upon the order of Santa Anna, awakened up and chained two and two together and marched to the palace, at midnight. When they arrived there, the Dictator was asleep; the prisoners were kept in the public square for some time for the gratification of the rabble and then marched back, no one daring to disturb the slumbers of the Tyrant. I was not then put in chains in consequence of my illness. Those prisoners who were able to do so were subsequently made to work upon the streets of the capital.

About three weeks after we reached Mexico, two of the prisoners made their escape. This incensed Santa Anna to such a degree, that he ordered the whole of us, the sick and lame included, to be chained and made to work with the rest. I was myself taken out of bed and chained with a heavy log chain about my ankles and made to work in the streets. This, too, after I had been demanded as a citizen of the United States by our minister, Mr. Ellis; I was kept in chains about two weeks, and ill as I was, compelled to sleep and work in them, having thereby nearly lost my hearing, when I was sent for by Santa Anna.

The Dictator asked me a variety of questions about myself, my parents, the objects of the expedition, and other matters. After I was in his presence about 15 minutes, the chains were taken off me by a blacksmith; Santa Anna then said, that in consequence of my youth, the capacity in which I accompanied the expedition and my being the son of a general, I was at liberty and might go home. During the interview Santa Anna did not once mention the name of our Minister, Mr. Ellis, as having demanded me, and I gathered from what I heard and saw, that my liberation could not be traced to the energy of our representative in Mexico, or the dread of the government.

Before my release I ascertained from our Secretary of Legation, that Mr. Ellis had called several times upon Santa Anna, but was refused an audience. To my inquiry if this was the manner in which the representative of the United States allowed himself to be treated, he answered there was no help for it. Mr. Ellis subsequently addressed a note to Santa Anna, but what effect it had I know not; it can be imagined from the refusal of an audience upon three occasions. Whilst I was in prison I neither saw Mr. Ellis nor received any word of reply to my letters to him. The Secretary gave as an excuse for this negligence as I deemed it, that it was not becoming the dignity of a Minister to correspond with a prisoner.

After my release, Mr. Ellis treated me with attention and politeness, and I have to thank him for the loan of money to bring me home. Whilst sick in prison, Mr. Black sent me bedding, the foreigners sent me some necessities, and Mr. Lumsden loaned me some money.

Amongst the persons who accompanied the expedition was one Mr. Faulkner, a British subject, who joined it with Mr. Kendall and myself under the same circumstance except that he did not have a passport, which Mr. Kendall had procured before he left New Orleans from the Mexican consulate here. Mr. Packenham, the British minister, informed me that Mr. Faulkner would be

demanded the moment he reached the city at whatever hour in the night or day that event would take place. I delivered a package to the British consul of this city, Mr. Crawford, in which there was a note from Mr. Packenham, stating that orders had been obtained for Mr. Faulkner's immediate release, although he had not reached the city of Mexico at the date of the note.

The remainder of the Expedition, under Gen. McLeod was expected to arrive in Mexico two days after I left the city. I heard they had suffered very much from bad weather, ill-treatment, &c., &c., and that to sum up their troubles; the small pox had made its appearance amongst them and they reported that about fifty had already perished, or had been left on the road through its ravages and the cruelty of their captors.

I have omitted to state in its proper place, that on my release the Dictator ordered his state coach to convey me in my rags to look at the city, and thence in company with Gen. Barragan to the office of Mr. Ellis. Several of the higher Mexican officers in the city—especially Barragan—expressed sympathy for me and treated me kindly.

My warmest gratitude is due to the American Consul at Mexico, (Mr. Black,) for his constant kindness and attention to me while sick and in chains, as well as after my release.

FRANKLIN COMBS.

#### A Chapter for the Ladies.

"Do you see that young lady?" said a friend to us a day or two ago, as he pointed to delicate and beautifully dressed young female who was passing on the opposite side of the way.

We replied in the affirmative. "She doesn't look much like a suicide, does she—one who would deliberately commit self murder?"

"Certainly not," we exclaimed.

"And yet," he added, "she is murdering herself slowly but surely every day. She is a frail, delicate creature, and not particularly healthy at the best of times. It is now a damp, cold raw day, and yet she ventures fourth in a thin light dress, with shoes the soles of which are not as thick as half a dollar. Besides this—see how she is corseted. She has laced herself so that she must breathe with the greatest difficulty. Poor thing!—a few years longer, and she will be numbered with the myriads who have gone down to the grave through the agency of that terrible disease consumption."

How many are there in the situation of the young lady described! How many who, in yielding to the requirements of barbarous fashion, are committing self murder! How many mothers, are there, who look on quietly and see their daughters dedicate themselves to an early grave! How many, indeed, who assist in the work death by affording the implements and energies of destruction.

#### Religion.

What is Religion? Not that which meteor-like, shines for a brief period and then fades and disappears. Not that which talks most—prays loudest—sighs deepest—shouts loudest—and reproves with the greatest severity. Not that which can reject the widow's petition, the orphan's cry. Not that which deceives in bargain, deals closely with the poor; withholds the just requital of labor, breeds jealousies, alienates friends, embitters enemies, betrays confidence, promotes sectarian strife and renders evil for evil. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

Pure religion is a vital principle—a fountain of living water springing up in the soul and cleansing it from the pollutions of sin. A radiance shining into the heart, giving it new light, new life, new principles of action and new modes of action—giving higher aims, brighter hopes and sweeter joys. Pure religion teaches us to love our enemies, to pray for them, and in all things to render good for evil. It requires us to at con princi-

ples of perfect justice. All things whatsoever we would that men should do unto us, to do so to them. To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God.

#### Indian League—Looks Squally!

The Editor of the Ozark Eagle in a note to the Editor of the Missouri Reporter, gives the particulars of a contemplated league between the various Indian tribes. It appears that an intelligent Delaware Indian detailed the following to a gentleman of Barry county in this State:—"An intelligent Delaware Indian has just arrived from the Cherokee Nation, and brings information that an 'intended Council' is proposed to be held at the Cherokee Council Ground, in two moon from the present time, (16th of Feb.) in which will be embodied all the Chiefs and head men of the various Indian tribes, both settled and wandering, from the United States due to the vast prairies of the West, under the superintendence of the Cherokees. The Chiefs and head men of the Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quawpaws, Osages, Shawnees, Caws Pawnees, Souix, Sacs, Foxes, Peankeshaws, Potawatomes, Wyandots, &c., are to be present, it is said, in order to form a grand confederacy, or to become united as one tribe. The ostensible object of which is said to be, to oppose any further emigration of the whites West, to prevent the erection of any more forts in their country, and never more to part with another foot of their land, either by force or treaty, at the peril of their lives and the total extinction of their race. The Delaware informs our correspondent that by this confederacy the Indian tribes will be enabled to bring a force of 40,000 warriors into the field. Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, is said to be at the head of this affair, and to defray all the necessary expenses of the council. He has recently returned from Washington City, and most probably has had a private or secret interview with the British Minister. Our informant suggests the propriety of informing the government of the intended council, and that some efficient measures be taken to prepare the frontier settlements for any emergency that may arise." [Missourian.]

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. WASHINGTON, March 21, 1842. UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Barrow presented from the Legislature of Louisiana, resolutions in reference to the treatment of the American Consul at Santa Fe. The resolutions give in proof the circumstances connected with the treatment of citizens at Santa Fe which led to their capture and present treatment.

The resolves being read, Mr. Barrow endorsed them, expressing his own wish as a Senator that the request embodied in them would be attended to by the proper Department of the Government. In reference to Santa Anna, the Dictator, at Mexico, he said he could not speak of him here as he felt. If he did so he should be compelled to indulge in the use of language not suitable to the time or the place. He expressed great sympathy for the American citizens in confinement at Mexico, and for Mr. Kendall, of N. O., in particular, whom he knew, and regarded as most unjustly treated.

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate an Executive communication in reference to the Boundary Line between the United States and Texas. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tappan presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, asking Congress to refund the fine imposed on General Jackson in 1815, at New Orleans. Mr. T. took occasion to give a history of all the circumstances connected with the matter, after which, on motion of Mr. Clay, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania asking for protection on Iron. Also several memorials praying Congress to revise the Tariff, and complaining of the deleterious effects of the Compromise Act.

Mr. Tallmadge presented memorials praying Congress to resort to some measures for the relief of Ame-

rican citizens at Mexico. Also a memorial against the repeal of the Pilot Law of New York. Also several memorials calling for a revision of the Tariff, and praying Congress to protect American industry. Also a memorial in behalf of the Exchequer scheme.

#### SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Huntington was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate at length upon two of the propositions which were embodied in the resolutions of Mr. Clay. Mr. H. argued in reference to the doctrines of Free Trade and Protection, and in reply to Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Huntington spoke until a late hour, and the Senate then went into Executive session.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—FEES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. McLellan, of New York, presented a resolution similar to the one offered by him and Mr. Tompson, of Miss., the other day, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of fees returned into the Treasury by the U. States District Attorney and Marshal of the Southern District of N. York. The Resolution was adopted.

#### COURT IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

Mr. M. Brown, of Tenn. reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, establishing a District Court in Western Tennessee. The bill was passed without opposition and sent to the Senate.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

This being the day set apart for resolutions, Mr. Stanley's was the first order. It related to the 129th rule of proceedings, and authorizes the majority to take a Bill out of committee whenever they may name a day for that purpose.

Numerous efforts were made to defeat the resolution, beginning with a motion from Mr. Clifford, of Maine, to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Artherton of N. H., still further to embarrass the proceedings, moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker decided that, in the present stage of business, the motion was not in order.

Mr. Atherton took an appeal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was 109 to 87 in favor of the chair.

The question then returned upon laying upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion lost by a vote of 108 to 96.

Mr. Floyd, of New York, here endeavored still further to embarrass the action of the House by a motion as to a point of order. It was too trifling to be persisted in, and the House were brought to a vote upon the resolution—the yeas and nays being again ordered. The vote was as follows: yeas 165, noes 98.

And it may be regarded as the most important vote of the session. There is some prospect of business. Resolutions continued to be the order of business for the remainder of the day.

The following is from a correspondent of the Mo. Republican:

THE SHAWNEETOWN BANK.—Some uneasiness existing in the mind of our community as to the safety of this Bank, and as to the probability of a repudiation of the paper, I offer the following reasons to show that the fears of our citizens are unfounded: The cash liabilities were, on the 20th of Dec.

For circulation,	1,233,000
To Depositors,	75,000

Aggregate,	\$1,308,000
Since when the circulation has been reduced, (according to report) 300,000	300,000

	\$1,008,000
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There is, in this city an estimated amount on hand, among the citizens, at the Bank of Missouri and several offices, \$450,000 In Missouri, Illinois, &c. 543,000

Leaving to be provided for, \$993,000

Until the Bank of Missouri shall adopt a new course, and issue its own paper, this community cannot, in my opinion, carry on business with a less amount of bank paper than it

has at present. The issues of the Bank of Ill. are distributed throughout a large extent of country, and in case of resumption, the Bank could not be called upon for any very large amounts from any other point than this.

St. Louis is the only place that can make a drain upon the Bank; and I doubt whether more than \$150,000 could be concentrated with a view to demand specie. Besides which, there is more of the paper now here than at any other former time. Money is not more scarce than when we had the large issues of the State Bank of Illinois, showing clearly that the district in the interior has suddenly thrown nearly the whole of the Shawneetown paper into St. Louis for redemption.

If the Bank pursues a rigorous course of contraction the present redundancy of circulation must soon be removed. This, added to the policy of the Bank of Missouri and the Perpetual office, (according to the New Era) in reducing their line of discounts, must unavoidably lessen the circulation of the city, lessen the deposits and cramp the merchants.

The cry now is, that exchange must be had, or specie, for Shawneetown paper; but every reasoning mind will come to the conclusion, that in thirty or sixty days, there will be such a scarcity of Bank paper that the merchants will severely feel the contraction. The Bank, by that time, will have reduced its circulation to

\$800,000
Specie funds, \$350,000
Exchange matured on the East, say 200,000
And less than this amount of circulation cannot be kept out,
400,000 950,000

Leaving a surplus of cash assets, \$150,000

Under these circumstances, the cry of "Down with the Bank" must be the work of a few interested people, who are sure to fail, at all events; and if they can bring the whole community to a specie basis, they are sure that all will break, weak and strong, and thereby give a coloring to the stopping of the weak.

The published statement of the Shawneetown Bank shows its cash liabilities to be less than its capital; while its deposits at the mother bank and branches, altogether, are less than the deposits of the Gas Light Company of St. Louis. The line of deposits, which, to most banks about to resume, is a very serious item, and generally the most to be dreaded, is, in this case, too small to mention. All that the community has, then, to fear is, the bank's circulation; and that, instead of being commensurate with the capital and presumed business of such an institution, is really only sixty cents to the dollar

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IMPERIAL COMPLIMENT.—By late advices from Brazil, we learn that while the U. S. Ship Delaware, was lying in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, in company with several English, French, and Portuguese vessels of war, the Emperor, Don Pedro, visited the different ships in succession, and was received with a salute of 21 guns from the ships and all the forts in the harbor. A handsome collation was given his majesty by the officers of the Delaware, and on leaving, the Emperor directed three cheers to be given in honor of the American Flag. His suite lustily called out "Vival l'America." The compliment was not extended to the vessels of any other nation.

RESUMPTION IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 2nd inst. says: Yesterday, our banks paid out the yellow boys at their counters.—Our friend of the Chronicle thus sounds the loud clarion: "Come on, all ye who have Cincinnati bank rags; come on, and get the specie for them! Come on, ye Benton boys, from far and near!—Sound it in the Enquirer, thunder it in the Statesman! The Banks pay specie, and the people no more are 'windled!'"

"I'll do the dancing, but you must pay the fiddler," as Fanny Elsser said to the Yankees.

Honor yourself and you will be honored; despise yourself and you will be despised.